THUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1882.

Amusements In Day. Abbre's Pack Theatre-He follows. Aguarlem Zinst and heales Bijou Opera Bouse Press. Booth's Pheatre Principles and Galets. Bonnett's Husenin francis; and Soist, Baty's Thentre The Casta, Regiment. Grand Opens House & Claid of the State. Daverty's Athle's Gorden Maldad's Death Maverly's Cith St. Theatre—All the Race. Maverly's 5th Av. Theatre - Vinc Pavill. Madison Square Theatre - Ismeralis. Sun Francisco Minstrels - druckway and fath at Sunsdard Lineare Patronia Thalin Theotre - Appare the Waterman. Chentre Comigue Squader Severeignt Tony Pastor's Theatre—Palemes. Union Square Theatre—the Lighte of Leuten. Matter.

Waltack's Theater-The Money Sylund

Windsor Theutre -The Two Orphans.

Subscription Rates. DATEY, of pages, by mails, 55c, a month, or \$6.50 a year, postpaid ; with Sunday edition, \$2.20.

Guiteau Found Guilty.

The jury found Guiteau guilty yesterday Immediately upon retiring after Judge Cox's charge. It appears that they did not need any time for deliberation in order to make up their verdict. In half an hour after they had gone out their work was done under unanimous judgment, and they announced their readiness to return to court. It is evident that there had been no difference of opinion and no debate upon any point. "Guilty-so say we all of us!"

The defence had been insanity, but the jury, who had heard all the experts, all the evidence, all the arguments, and in whose presence the prisoner himself had sat for ten weeks, were not convinced that there was any ground for it.

It is doubtful whether the speeches for the prosecution had anything to do with the judgment of the jury. We do not see how they could have aided them. They made up their minds from the facts and the evidence. The jury knew, and the defence admitted, the act of killing; so that, unless the prisoner's irresponsibility were proved by the testimony, their verdict was provided for them in advance. We doubt if any juryman's opinion was changed or modified during the course of the trial.

It was a remarkably patient and attentive jury. Every man of it seems to have given heed to everything within the line of his duty from first to last. Two or three of the men were iil, but they all weathered the trial. One of them lost his wife, but he quickly returned to his place.

GUITEAU himself has most assuredly had all his rights and privileges in the court. He was permitted to plend his own case as a member of the counsel for the defence. He was allowed to assail witnesses, to interrupt the prosecuting counsel, and to interject all sorts of remarks whenever he pleased. When he was removed from the counsel table, and put in the dock, it was supposed he might be held in check; but he was just as insolent in the dock as he had previously been. He was startled by the verdiet yesterday; but it did not paralyze his tongue.

Judge Cox has had a difficult to been bitterly assailed by that unreasoning sort of people who are always impatient The Troubles in the Balkan Peninsula. of the forms of law when their passions are aroused, and who always want to abridge the rights of prisoners Dalmatian highlands has spread to Herzeto whom they are opposed. But Judge Cox has taken no false steps, has preserved the authority of the bench, and has borne himself with reserve throughout. His charge to the jury yesterday was ex-

The whole country will sustain the judgment of the jury, and pronounce the verdict to be just.

A Militia to Repress Liberty.

There has been much dissatisfaction in Adjutant-General tries to answer some of the criticisms in his annual report. One of his pursued is astounding.

After saying that the National Guard fritparades or excursions, and that they are often reckless of authority and discipline, he proceeds as follows:

"It is certainly somewhat startling if we contemplate for a posterior the fact that within the short period of twenty five years the population of this country will have swellen probably to one hundred millions of percondition as a proper than at present, we shall sorely administrative measure of which they need a repressive force of some kind."

A repressive force to repress what? And why shall we need it any more then than we do now? We think it would puzzle Gen. Townsend to answer these questions, unless | fal grievance when we consider that the nahe means that one hundred millions of peo- | tives of the annexed provinces are exempt ple cannot be trusted with the same degree from conscription for the regular army. The of liberty that fifty millions now enjoy.

Such we take to be his meaning. His idea a large part of the population have broken evidently is that property will not be safe in | out in open revelt, and that the disaffected the United States after the year 1900 unless | body includes elements which were bitterly under the protection of a well organized and | heatile to each other six years ago, viz., the thoroughly disciplined militia, which shall Mussulmans and the Greek Christians. This exert through the exercise of armed force | coalision of the ragals with their old opa repressive effect upon those tendencies that | pressors is as strange and suggestive as the flow from the character of our institutions. | cordial and close relations which are now re-

To represe means to put down. The people, | ported to exist between the Sultan and the according to this view, will have to be put | (Enr's representative at Constantinople. down, in the twentieth century. And the military power.

This reminds us of the absurd talk that was Third-Term Republicans.

republic. It will have become a monarchy when that militia is the repressive force contemplated by the present Adjutant-General of the State of New York.

Does Gov. Connant agree with his Adjurant-General?

Let Them be Silent in Their Shame! President WHITE of Cornell, discussing the question of civil service reform, declares that the young men of the present day are affected with cynicism and pessimism. "There seems," he says, "a widespread belief among them that political life is, after all, a game of grasping and griping; that generous sentiments are the badges of fools; that patriotism is an outwoen lurg of tricksters; and that honesty and honor are entirely banished from the public service." And the cause of it, he says, is what is called the spoils system in appointments to office.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Inter-Occur, agrees with Mr. WHITE concerning the disease, but will not admit that it is caused by the spolls system. "It must be credited," says the Inter-Ocean, " to those who have made indiscriminate attacks on the civil service, and brutal assaults on our public men. The fault is with those who, without investigation and without acquaintance with public men, go about the country howling about corruption, and speaking lightly and disrespectfully of those who are

President WHITE is a Half Breed and the Inter-Ocean is Stalwart. Let us deal first with the newspaper, and

then with the college President. As for what are called brutal assaults upon public men, how could they avail anything if they were not true? A lie has little force in it, however often repeated. An assault which has no foundation, made in a newspaper or in a public speech, produces no effect. It is only because so many of our public men have become corrupt, venal, open to bribes, and prone to fraud, that assaults upon them work any such influence on their repulations. Either the attacks are true or they are untrue; and being true, it is not the attack but the truth which produces the effect. Those who revent the truth are not to be blamed, but those only concerning whom such revelations are true. It is the sin which is worthy of punishment, not the prophet who indignantly denounces it.

President White is just as weak and just as wild in his explanation. He has forgotten that the Republican party, the historic defender and representative of morality and righteousness, the party which boasts that it wiped slavery out of existence, fell finally in 1876 into such a condition of depravity that in order to keep itself in power, it deliberately called fraud and perjury to its aid, and falsified the result of a national election, putting R. B. HAYES into the place of President to which SAMUEL J. TILDES had been lawfully chosen by the people and the electoral colleges. This great, this till then inconceivable fact, standing blackly out in the history of the Republican party, is of such wickedness and enormity that it could not fail to produce, among young men especially, the very moral evils of which Mr. WHITE complains. After such a crime had been successfully committed, how could any honest young man believe that polities, and especially Republican polities, the polities of pretended morality and of fraud, is anything but "a game of grasping and griping; that generous sentiments are the badges of fools; that patriotism is an outworn lure of tricksters: and that honesty and honor are entirely banished from the public service?"

Let Andrew D. WRITE remember that he himself participated in this crime, that by virtue of it he fligured for a time as a diple matist at an imperial court; and, rememberhar this, let him cover his head with shame and cease prating about cynicism and pessimism as the vices of young men. There is remains to be seen, however, whether these no cynicism so profound or so foul, there is lidens are shared by the uncducated masses ANDREW D. WHITE is himself a guilty ex- | the event of a general commotion throughemplar!

It is clear from our despatches that the revolt against the Austrian authorities in the govina and Bosnia, and that the insurgents are beginning to draw assistance from Turkish Albania. In any other part of the Aus trian dominions such an outbreak would seem insignificant; but the interest excited by this movement is justified by the fact that the last Russo-Turkish war was preceded by

a similar agitation in the same quarter.

In Dalmatia the Austrians have always found it difficult to enforce the conscription. but had the insurrection been confined to this region they could have promptly stifled it with the strong hand. It is the extension of the movement to the new provinces acquired many parts of this State at the action of the | by the treaty of Berlin which introduces ele-Governor and Adjutant-General in disband- ments of danger, because here the sympathics ing a considerable number of military or- and interests of Russia and Turkey are arganizations and consolidating others. The rayed against the Harshung Government. It is hard, indeed, to explain the rising in Herzegovina at all, except upon the theory arguments in favor of the course now being | that foreign assistance has either been privately promised or is expected on reasonable grounds. No doubt the establishment of law ter away their soldierly proclivities in street and order in the provinces surrendered to Austria by Turkey has been attended by some friction, and has provoked jealousy and resentment on the part of those classes which enjoyed special privileges under the Ottoman regime; but the people, viewed as a whole, are immeasurably better off than they have been for centuries. The only can complain with any show of plausibility is the recruitment made for the gendarmeric employed in the maintenance of order with in their own territory; and this seems a triv fact remains, however, that in Herzegovina

It is cald that Russian endesaries have been agency by which their angry or riotous pas- busy in the impregent camp, and it is certain sions are to be restrained from rising and that the leader of the movement in Herzeoverwhelming things generally must be the govins have called upon the Porte to protest against the action of Austria in the matter of recrultment. It is not necessary to infer current among rich and commercial men dur- | that the Russian or Turkish Government is ing the railroad riots a few years ago. Even | new encouraging the insurrection; but the the militia was not sufficient for them, how- pronounced sympathy of their subjects may ever perfect. They wanted a regular army gradually force one or both of them to asof a handred thousand men at once; and the | sums such an attitude. The last war with same desire for what they call a strong gove. Turkey was not the work of the Can, and ermoent has always, been manifested by the bong before he had determined to interfere on present, than there was two and three years Ischalf of Servia, bands of volunteers organ-When the people of the United States have hard by the Pen-Stavle esembline at Moscow to be kept in order by a repressive force of were serving in the Servian army. If there armed men, free government will have passed | are Russians at present engaged in formentaway. Liberty cannot long survive in any ingressorder in Revzegovina, they are probanation whose citizens are so wicked or so life agents of the Pas-Mayle Society, whose weak that they require or tolerate the rule of | plans are seriously obstructed by the advance of Austria in the Balkan peninsula. But, al-

to the desire of representative justi- and there is a tendency to magnify the prevtutions, is the strongest felt by the Russian people, viz., the hope of creating a vast Slavie confederacy under the leadership of Russia. Nor has the Czar ever had a comsellor more likely to recognize and sympathize with this aspiration than Gen. IoNA-THEFF, who now controls the foreign policy of the empire. Gen. IGNATUREF is no less fully alive than is the Pan-Slavic committee to the fact that Austria has become the one importent obstacle to the Rassian dream of ascendancy in the Balkan region, and that sooner or later the struggle for the Ottoman inheritance must be fought out between these two claimants. It is therefore by no means improbable that Russian volunteers will be found serving on the side of the insurgents in Herzegovina; and should the struggle be prolonged, the temper of the Russian people may become inflamed, and exert upon the Government a pressure to which, we may be sure. IGNATIEFF will prove more amenable than was GORTCHAKOFF.

Much the same thing may be said of th relation borne by the Porte and the Turkish people toward the revolt against Austria. The influence of the German empire is said to be very weighty at Constantinople, and it would be exercised to prevent any direct encouragement of the insurgents. Moreover, the Sultan relies just now on Germany and Austria to sustain his protest against the virtual subversion of his authority in Egypt. by the action of England and France. These reasons of state, however, may at any mo ment yield to considerations of a more urgent nature, seeing that Mohammedans are taking a more and more conspicuous part in the Herzegovina troubles. The Sultan is much more completely at the mercy of public opinion than is the Czar. Not only his throne but his life depends on keeping the good will of his Moslem subjects in Constantinople, as was proved when the demonstration of the Softas brought about the denosition of App-EL-AZIZ. The danger is that the revolt of the Moslems living in Herzegovina and Rosnia, seconded as they are already by their coreligionists in Turkish Albania, will lead to an outburst of religious rancor and fanaticism among all the Mohammedans in the Balkan peninsula, which the Sultan's Government would be powerless to resist.

In short, the Balkan region may be com pared to a magazine stuffed with the materials of conflagration and explosion, and where accordingly, the first sign of fire arouses the prayest apprehensions. When the explosion comes, and the two rival aspirants. Russia and Austria, are impelled into collision, the contest will probably be decided in favor of that party which secures the adhesion of the southern Slavs. Of these there are some ten millions in the Balkan peninsula, the bulk, of course, being found in Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Roumelia. Ten years ago the direction of their preference, as between the Czar and the Hapsburg Kaiser, could not have been a moment doubtful. But a marked change has taken place, though it is as yet uncertain how far the change has penetrated the masses of the people. The violent and contemptuous behavior of the Russian volunteers in Servia during the last war with Turkey exasperated the people they had offered to defend, while the conduct of the Russian officials during their occupation of Bulgaria seems to have alienated the latter country. Neither Servia nor Bulgaria exhibits any inclination to adopt Muscovite ideas, but both, on the contrary, are eager to imitate the institutions of western Europe. The intelligent classes perceive clearly that the Pan-Slavie programme means the complete subordination and assimilation of the southern Slavs. Neither are they blind to the guarantees of local independence which they would unquestionably possess under the federative system that for fifteen years has obtained in the HAPSBURG dominions. It out the Balkan peninsula, they would not instinctively rely on their old patron, Russia, and betray their old distrust of Austrian intentions.

The Proclamation Against Small-pox.

That fifth wheel to the coach, the National Board of Health, as it is called, finds it necessary to make a great noise once in a while, else its existence would be forgotten by the public. It magnifles its office at every opportunity, and doubtless mourns that the opportunities are so few.

The comparative frequency of small-pox at present in different parts of the Union has given this Board with a big name and an insignificant performance one of its coveted chances to push itself into general notice. It has accordingly drawn up a tremendous proclamation, declaring the odious disease to be epidemie in the United States.

But what difference does its appalling announcement make? Wherever small-pox appears it is the business of the local authorities to deal with it. The duty is one so obvious, and the demand that it should be fulfilled is so general in every community. that they are forced to give it attention,

They need no prodding from this Board. At all the quarantine stations measures to prevent its introduction from abroad, and to guard against its spread when once the contagious disease has been brought to our shores, are already taken. The authorities of cities and towns, for their own individual protection, and to allay the reasonable alarm of the inhabitants generally, are urging the necessity for vaccination, and physicians in private practice and those employed by health boards are vaccinating and revaccinating the people. They do not require to be told of the necessity for that precaution by a national concern. They are already doing what they can to overcome prejudices against the process and to make the resort to it universal, well knowing that when the people are all vaccinated thoroughly the ravages of small-pox need not be feared.

The proclamation of the pretentions National Board of Health against small-pox is therefore useless. The ink and paper expended on it were wasted, so far as any publie benefit it can produce is concerned.

We must look to the vigilance of the quarantine stations, the fidelity to duty of the local health officers, the netivity of physiclans, and the good sense of the people generally, to stay the progress of the disease Medical science has not yet found preventives for other contagious maladies, but against small-pox it has given us a safeguard which experience has proved to be efficient in warding off the contagion, or in greatly decreasing its severity.

Moreover, small-pox cannot properly be called epiderale in the United States. It is true that there is much more of it here at age. But then the disease had been practically banished from New York. Only two or three deaths from it occurred during a whole year, and those cases were imported. Elsewhere in the country, also, there was little small-pax. When, therefore, after comparative exemption from the contogion, it appears anew in many regions.

alonce of the disease, Yet there is enough small-pox about to warn everybody of the necessity for taking the precaution against it found in vaccina tion, and to sustain the present medical the ory regarding the need of repeating vaccination when several years have clapsed since

the introduction of the viens. Universal vaccination, and revaccination when necessary, and the sequestration of such cases of the disease as may occur, are the only practical methods for stopping the spread of small-pox. The proclama tions against it of a concern which has even so high sounding a name as the National Board of Health will do no good, even if they are thundered forth every day.

An Independent's Notion.

The masses of Republicans in Pennsylvania are very sore over the early date upon which Mr. Cameron has seen fit to call his convention for the nomination of BEAVER and the registering of such other decrees as the bosses may make. EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, a prudent as well as a decent man, in a long letter to the Philadelphia Press, expresses himself opposed to Cameron's action, and

gives a curious reason for his view, as follows: "As to funds, it is well known that no committee has siderable amount until after the close of the watering Besides, payment of these taxes can be made at any time perior to one month before the election. Surely, then there is not in this objection enough to outweigh the nanifest advantages of having a convention at an intelligent action respecting it; and thereby to cut up by the roots the foundation on which rests the superstri managed respecting date as to throttle the people. This is a dangerous impression to get abroad; and it is worth a serious effort to cure it, even if it cannot be proved to be wholly without cause."

Now, Mr. McPherson sets up for an independent. He has probably talked a great deal about civil service reform, as is the custom of politicians of that sort. Yet he speaks of the levies upon the incomes of officeholders as "taxes," to be collected and paid as a matter of course-a work for which he argues that, on his plan of late conventions, the committees would have ample time.

A politician who thus gravely declares to all practical intents and purposes in favor of offering to Government officials the alternative of giving part of their salaries to help their party carry the election or losing their places, accompanies such an avowal with twaddle about throttling the people through the selection of delegates to party conventions by county committees! If Mr. Mc. PHERSON is a representative of the socalled reform element in the Republican party, it is quite plain that the only way to reform that party is to turn it out of power, and keep it out until it learns at least to profess something akin to honesty and decency.

President Garrield was shot on the 2d of last July, and died eleven weeks and two days afterward, on the 19th of September. The trial of Guiteau began on the 14th of November, or eight weeks after the President's death and verdiet was given yesterday, or ten weekand two days after the opening of the trial. It was twenty-nine weeks and four days from the day of shooting to the day of conviction, and it was eighteen weeks and two days after Gen GARPIELD'S death that GUITEAU was found

Enlogies on the late Senator CARPENTER were delivered in the Senate at Washington upon the merits of the case, passed the bill permitting Justice HUNT to retire with a pension. A bill to abolish the duty on salt was intro-

Young Mr. BLAINE seems to be as fond of utterances that will make a sensation in his diplomacy, as BLAINE senior. At a lunch Mr. Dertlano's house, in Calino, he expresso no pessimism so hopeless, as that of which of the south-Slav population, or whether, in a wish that on his return there from Valpaflag that governed the city changed. This of course had a doubtful meaning, since the flur might be changed in any one of several ways. The Peruvians chose however to consider it as an intimation that the United States would endeavor to have the Chilian flag removed from Peruvian territory. Of course it is desirable that peace should be restored to Peru, and on the basis of self-government; but this can be done whenever there is a Government in Peru authorized to make a treaty by which the people will abide. Presently we shall hear what kind of after-dinner speeches Mr. Walk-ER BLAINE can make to the Chillans; and meanwhile there is a certain consolation in knowing that Mr. BLAINE senior is not in office to back up his son's speeches by official

The inconvenience of having the small-pox about has been forcibly made manifest to the people of the Pennsylvania town of Gratz. Their Postmaster is down with the disease, and the people are afraid to go for their mails The department at Washington has directed the stricken Postmaster's sureties to remove the office to a safe place.

The bill introduced by Mr. B. W. HARRIS into the House, giving cannon and carriages for monumental purposes, provides Post No. 7 of the Grand Army of the Rounbill of Boston shall be given two condemned 12pounder guns and gun carriages to decorate a soldiers' burial ground; that to the town of Woburn shall be given four condemned cannon for a like purpose; to the town of Winehester four; to the town of Wakefield, four; to Pos-No. 78 of the Grand Army of the Republic of ton, four: to the Selectmen of Paxton, four: to the selectmen of Brimfield, fou ; to Post No. 3 of Taunton four. This is rather a liberal allowance for a single bill, introduced by on-Congressman, for a single State. There are many such bills before Corgress, proposing to cive various numbers of eannon, from one hundred and fifty down to four. No doubt this is a better use than some others to which these annon might be put, and at least one of the burial grounds mentioned in Mr. Harne's bill is free ground. But, as a fact, all the uselescannon were condemned long ago, and these bills are, or should be, of no avail, unless in engaging early chances for the next supply,

Perhaps no bettier example could be given of the rapidity with which fact becomes presedent than the promptness with which the preparation of a bill placing the widows of Pork and Types on the pension list at \$5,000 a year has followed the giving of that amount to Mrs.

Coroner Munkau and his jurors who have been investigating the Spayten Days I disaster, have brought in a verdiet containing findlings such as suggested themselves to all who have read the testimony, and other conclusions that were probably not anticipated. Multips, the brakeman who failed to warn the Tarrytown train, remains a prisoner, and Conductor HANroun shares the blame for the slaughter with him because of his neglect to see that Maries performed his duty. The conductor must give bail today or go to The two engineers on the becomotives that dragged the Allmny train are held re-re-node. for the loss of life because they neglected to short off steam when the nir brake was applied, and | Hubband's champles ship, is proof conclusive the engineer of the because the residence it has be is whethy off his betance. s held to be still further responsible because he did not shuft off the escape of nor when he marint is the term. "Garfield Republicans." It is not a have seen its pressure fall by the air gauge in his | good builte etg.

also presupposes that the loss of life was due to wholly the cause of the slaughter, for the engineers are not to be arrested.

The engineer of the train from Tarrytown is hold responsible for the less of life because he did not see the signal waved by Managa. The testimony on this point was that Mentus and this engineer were parried by a curve, and that a tel building further shut off the view from his engineer's cals. There is no diminution of the share of this engineer's guilt Indicated in the wording of the verdict or elsewhere, except by the fact that he is not to be arrested by the Coronor's order. Saperintendent Toucky is, in the wording of the verdict, equally esponsible with Minarus, Hanrond, and the engineers, the charge against him being one of eriminal neglect in not having supplied proper precautions and appliances in the ears and or the readway, and because of the schedule he controls which permitted trains to run at a speed of twenty miles on hour at so dangerous a point as this curve and cut. Despite the cording, he is not to be accessed.

The officers and managers of the railroad company are held to be criminally responsible for all the things done and left undone whose commission or omission led to the loss of life. but they are not named or ordered under arrest. Of all concerned it is said that none shares responsibility for another's acts. verdiet virtually orders the posting of flagmen at every crossing of the railroad within the city's limits, but does not suggest additionally orașa substitute for this measure, the straightening of that curve, which the railroad officials admit to be most dangerous.

In its moral effect the verdiet is thorough and comprehensive. The practical outcome rests with the Grand Jurors next in turn.

The reply of Sir HENRY HALFORD to the National Rifle Association's despatch about the proposed match at Wimbledon is partly but not wholly satisfactory. It is amusing, by the way, to find this affair spoken of in some quarters as a British challenge. The truth is that a permanent challenge to military riflemen has been offered at Creedmoor for years, but the uniform successive defeats of the English, Irish, Scotch. Australian, Canadian, and combined British teams sent to Creedmoor, left the Hillton trophy for years uncontested by foreign teams. The assequence was a lack of interest at Creedmoor, which hurt its pecuniary prospects, Being unable to coax a foreign team here. National Rifle Association at length sent word to England that it would like to forward a team to Wimbledon. This was the suggestion that is now taken up; and it will be seen how little of a "British challenge" there was in it. The acceptance of the suggestion was accompanied by certain conditions which made matters very nwkward for the American riffemen. However, all were accepted, except one, the Americans insisting that the standing position instead of the kneeling was the only fit one for the 200 yards' distance, and asking that a return match at Creedmoor should be guaranteed. The former point has just been conceded by Sir HENRY HALFORD's despatch, but not the latter; and yet the prospect of getting a return match was really the inspiring motive of the present one. However, if our riflemen do not shoot too well at Wimbledon, they may fairly hope for it.

The Austrian war correspondents who have been sharpening their peneils and putting on their seven-leagued boots to report the Balkan campaign are brought up with a round turn. Fifteen Vienna newspaper editors have been warned by the police not to give any news about the movements of troops. The result will probably be that other countries will receive and publish the news of the war, and the Austrians, to are most interested in it, will know little or nothing except what the Government allows,

The Cape Cod Canal, which has been strugcling much more than a century for accomdistanced, is now said to have received an ther set back in the discovery that it would cost a million dollars more to construct than had been enleglated. However, it may be taken ap again in the twentieth or twenty-first cen tury. A hundred or two years sooner or late s of small importance to a protect begun for back in the colonial days.

That was a notable gathering of farmers in this city, yesterday, which interchanged views of green crops for an indefinite period. If all that is claimed for this discovery is true the Ingenious Frenchman, AUGUSTE GOFFART, who made it, will be enrolled among the benefactors of the world.

MR. ELAINE'S DISCOVERY.

The Disadvantages of Newspaper Organs A. Very Bad Battle Cry.

WASHINGTON Jan 24 Mr. Blaine is av periencing the disadvantage of having an or-Until quite recently he has boasted of Mr. Whitelaw Reid's newspaper. He favor was held in high estimation, and the zeal with which it championed him was believed to be of special advantage. It was thought to be equal to a good start in the race of 1884. Mr. Reid, on the other hand, was proud of the distinction thus reflected on himself. The relation, however, appours to have had an unsetting influence. Reid's habit of styling Republicans disagreeing with him "Guiteau Republicans" has, it is under stood, filled his pairon with alarm, Such platform, Mr. Blaine perceives, is too narrow for a successful run. Naturally enough, people are classing Lawyer Scoville and Editor Reli together, the former having evidently berrowed his inspiration from the latter. It led him, in his speech to the Guiteau jury, to denounce President Arthur, ex-Senator Conkling, Gen. Grant, and the other great Stalwarts as respon-

sible for the murder of Carfield. The disadvantage of this description of championship is obvious to Mr. Blaine, People are wondering how he expects to make headway in the Presidential race with such a cry, and whether or not he has come to be as cruzy as they. Hal-tead and some others have feeled a similar toint, though the Pield Mar shal, having designs on certain erunits of patronage at the hands of Arthur, pair is at times as he himself avers, to "say good things" of him. Blaine has in him a character. rather more discreet than Reid, whether from sensitiveness to poverty" or some other enout is a question, perhaps. In any light the ex-Secretary is unfortunate

in having such friends, and, by seeming to countenance their felly, he lays himself hable to the suspicion that the Imprudence, not to say worse, shown in some of his diplomatic corre spendence, has extended to other matters, The frequent use by Reid of the epithet,

Guiteau Republicans," to describe a class in that party, is sufficiently reprehensible in any light. When employed in behalf of a public mun in the preliminary stage of the Presider ial race, it is at once evidence of a desperation that can prove only desistrons to his fortunes If it were a question of decency only, without remard to the possible official will have on Mr. Biable as an aversed condidate, it ought to be entirely discountenanced. The comments of the press on Lawyer Scoville's attempt to conneet distinguished characters with the Gardeld murder, confet to endighten Mr. Bining. It matters little to the public what the effect may be on Whitelaw Reld or his newspaper, or on Halstend or his daily publication. The country still has an interest in Mr. Blaine as a pubhe man, whatever may be thought of his third venture for a Presidential a minution. That may, in the est, mution of some, be regarded as rison to await the action of the Grand Jury. proof that he is a triff, "touched," through not but as builty as Reld or Seouthe. Neverthele people will be slew to believe that this desperate endeaver even with Beid's and

Mr. Blaine is held responsible for the use of

To day, not with familiar all the defects of though private individuals, such men and a considerable number of cases in each is that gauge at the instant, for it is shown that it will be to a public man or a party. When there Newspaper organis at less are of dialogal our noticine special, the hand we declined a sentiment which, next reported, the people are instructly alarmed, I took but an instruct for the air to escape. It asset they be some specially damp rous.

A PENSION FOR JUDGE HUNT.

Plain Talk in the House Before the Bill was Washington, Jan. 25,-The House to-day

passed the bill permitting Justice Ward Hunt to retire, but not until after members had spoken their minds with great freedom. Mr. Townsend of Bilinois opposed it because he regarded it as a reflection upon the high tribunal to presume that one of its members

would for a pecuniary consideration be induced to do what it was his duty to the people to do, Mr. House of Tennessee said that Justice Hunt had been disabled for three years, and

during that time had drawn \$30,000, for which

he had rendered no equivalent. Mr. Hammond said that he did not know whether or not Justice Hunt was a man of keen sensibility; but he was on the Suprem bench. He could not be got rid of without imperchment; and he could not be impeached unless he committed a high crime and misde meanor. The gentleman from Tennessee had stated that Justice Hunt had for three years drawn a salary which he had not carned. Was that any reason why he should draw an uncarned salary for four years more and then retire? Was that any reason that the American people should be crippled in their search for justice?

for justice?

Mr. Singleton of Mississippi opposed the measure. He could not believe that a man fitted to occupy a position on the Supreme bench would hold on to his office until he was

bench would hold on to his office until he was pensioned.

Mr. McWillin of Tennessee took the same ground. Justice Hunt, knowing that he was an obstructions to the administration of justice, held on to his office and said. I will not get out of the way unless you pension me.

Mr. Speer of Georgia defended Justice Hunt from the criticisms made upon him. It was not unmatural or debasing or a reflection upon him that he continued in his office. Perhaps his mind was affected by his dilness, or perhaps his mind was affected by his dilness, or perhaps he had the hope, common to all mankind, that he would be restored to health.

Mr. Holman of Indiana opposed the bill on the ground that it was a piece of legislative favoritism, which should not be permitted in a republican Government. His remedy would be to increase the number of Supreme Court Justless, if necessary.

tices, if necessary,
Mr. House of Tennessee-I wouldn't buy
him off. I would leave him on the bench as a monument,
Mr. Manning of Mississippi—And what will you pay for it?
Mr. House—I am willing to pay for the monu-

Mr. Manning-But are litigants willing to pay Mr. Manning—But are litigants willing to pay for it? You are not the one that is concerned.

Mr. Eeed, in closing the debate, said that he regarded the contract with a Judge who had been appointed for life as an entirety, the understanding being that he was to draw his salary for life. It was easy for gentlemen sitting in health and comfort to talk about the duty of a Judge deprived of the means of obtaining subsistence to resign a salary which belonged to him and go out to poverty.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 137: nays, 89. The majority of the Republicans voted in the affirmative and tha body of the Democrats in the negative.

the negative.

The following bills were introduced and re-

lerred:

By Mr. Fisher of Pennsylvania—Authorizing the deposit and exchange of gold coins for gold bars.

By Mr. Geddes of Ohio—To admit sait free of duty. posit and exchange of good come for good bars.

By Mr. Geddes of Onlio-Te admit salt free of duty.

Eulogies upon the late Senator Matthew H. Carpenter were delivered both in the House and Senate. The strong personal liking of members for him, as well as their high appreciation of his abilities, made these speeches have more of cornestness and feeling than is usual. Senator Edmunds, ordinarily cold and impassive of demeanor, was visibly affected. In concluding a sketch of Mr. Carpenter's character and achievements he said. Peace to his great soul. I mourn him as a brother, for he was to me a brother." Here his voice, which had grown tremulous with emotion, sank into a whisper, and his agitation was such that he was compelled to pause for several minutes to resover his wonted composure. He then completed his bid gum.

Senator Cameron of Wisce asin in his speech declared his trust that his sinte would add a statue of the deceased to the collection of memorials of the mation's great men in the hall of the Capitol.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIALS. Are the Big Pish to Escape while the Little Ones are Punished !

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. - Attention was some time ago drawn to the danger, if not the actual tent, in presecuting Star route offenders, o taking fish of some and fowl of others. No that the time has arrived when, after long delay and elaborate preparation, operations are

to begin, a renewal of the caution is proper. It has been a constant wonder why Dorsey and others whose names are familiar to the public have been so little heard of, and there has existed a wish to know what were the agencies employed to shield them from the onsequences of their acts. This very natural wish still exists. It is even stimulated by an pparant intention to so set the machinery of

istice as to favor them. The country has waited long for the fulfilment of the promise that no guilty man shall escape. It is the avowed policy of those having charge of the prosecution to proceed against a few at a time. That will be without objection if the ends of justice only are kept constantly in view. There should be no ground for the accusation that some have been dealt with to protect and others pursued to punish.

New York's Militia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why does e Empire State assume the rôle of mendicant in regard to her militia? Is she so poor that she must bee for the ervices of young men without remuneration? Can she not offer better ind , coments than a tinsel uniform in renot oger better first committee than a times! uniform in re-turn for about theirs evening drills, event days of hard work, and at least \$12 cash per measur. With this con-tition of affairs, is if any wonder that fire unities of Arw York State is not as effective as it such the, or that it is Eaxt to improve the Dict setting recturing. If Cornell and Touriseded think the arrangement will happened the million and is a result in the state they will find very few supporters among the working members of the Vational charact.

How to Prevent Pever on the Isthmus.

To the Engree of The Sun-Sec I read a despatch in your journal from Pananta saving that the canal engineers are doing from fever. In the enter last charte in some a place. He has need melting he investigates bear or become a plag has to cause allowed to be passed at large terms of the properties of the properties are the properties of the properties are they are a sure except to the properties of few of a saw one with a particular terms of few of a saw one with a particular are not an allowed to the properties of the particular are not an allowed to the properties of the particular are not an allowed to the properties of the particular are not allowed to the particular and the properties of the particular are not allowed to the particular and the particular are not allowed to the particular and the particular are not properties. the most value of work on the sural plus extant 2 If Currantes.

A Notional System of Railroads.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SEX-Set: Your edican objective to a national system of tailroads confu-fes with the view of Herbert Spenner expanding the lattice specifies, of the indexind from of govern of The specific specific with investments is more the lover, as well in the marked because frover in all the lover, as well in the marked forces of reversion at the love of the lover.

A Bridge of Size for John Sherman. Coat him with introduction, Villing his pores;

Open a followin mine. Though at his pleasure he Speak not his door See what was lost to him

Cost of his booth;

But he a Lamphere !

Had be a Power ! ir a right hower ? Was there no Emmers on Pals of the hour ? Let not your lantern finsh

Think of his would be alone. Make no great notice. All that you know;

View his faults blindly Value much bing kindley Their let him git. Rock time manager OHI of the tury

Postleat Anishlography of a Partially Evolutes Philosopher.

Significan Printers Trials.

In refer to a rice of per che free, My member that is not yet apoint. As risky minimum reas has your Lett he con this may necessor pear

SUNDEAMS.

The "Antigone" of Sophoeles is to be produced next March by the students of University

A young school teacher in Red Rud III. by the name of Railey, attempted to punish a pupil aged 18, and was stabled to death. Both teacher and pupil

-About a thousand million dollars of our national debt have been paul since the war ended. France has now nearly treble our debt, and Great Britala on

It must have been the poet Childs's day off when the Philadelphia Legger contained on harm-Select Conneil Gates set to their liking it was a dear open and shut game for them."

-A Second Advent preacher made converts of a confregation of United Brethren, exception two members only, at Isabella, Mich. One of the two who held out against the movement was the paster, and his office was given to the new man.

-The authorized manufactory of playing cards in St. Petersburg is stated to produce productions, inches per day. Estimating the working days of the year at 3.50, this gives a total of 7,200,000 puchs as the annual consumption of this priicle in Russia.

-Mile, Jeanne Bonaparte, daughter of the late Prince Pierre, is to be married next mor Legitualst family. The lady's dowry is to be to record frames, given by her brother, Prince Roland Bonapacte. ... The report of the Mandelpal Chemical

Laboratory of Paris for the month of December shows that of 400 samples of wine which were purchased and analyzed only 70 could be described as good; 145 are said. to have been "passable," while 146 are qualified as had, -Cincinnati's present bent is toward music,

Next week she is to have a "musical festival," with Patti, Mapleson's opera company, and a great chorus of been sold by auction, the premiums on each season ticket ranging from \$2 to \$15 and the total receipts will probably reach \$150,000.

-Some benevolent women of a Philip idphia suburb built an orphan asylum, and then found that there were no orphans to fill it. They have applied to the guardians of the poor for a detail of children from

the almshouse, but are shut out from a supply from that source by some provision of the Poor laws. In this di-lemms they think of turning the saylum into some thing else of a charitable sort. -The Roman Catholic priests of the Pittsough diocese have begun to carry out the policy of their hurch, in the matter of secret societies, against the Knights of Labor, a trades organization of rapid growth and great numerical strength. In a conference on the

subject, the clergy agreed to refuse absolution to all members of the order, and formal notice of this actio has been given in sixty congregations. -The Vesuvius Rallway having been sucressfully accomplished it is now proposed to make the ascent to the crater of Mount Ann in Sicily equally easy by a similar plan. A company has been formed at Palermo for carrying out this project. The railway will

reach almost to the summat of the mountain, whence a fine view may be had of Sicily, Malta, and a portion of the southern end of the Italian peninsula. -A letter of Cardinal Bonnechose, Archhishop of Rouen, who has just returned from Rome, de-scribes the position of the Pope, and says it is evident that his Holiness enumet remain its his present situation. He urges the Italians to solve the difficulty themselves by choosing another capital and leaving Rome to the Pope, in order to avert his departure from the Eternal

City. But the prevailing Italian sentiment is not exactly in accord with that of his Eminence. -The published statistics of suicides in Prance during the first three-quarters of 1881 exhibit once more that increase in the number of cases which stance the more remarkable since the population has, furing this period, remained almost stationary. In 187 that it will exceed 6.500. In the space of there years

past the proportionate increase is stated to have been about seventy eight per cent. -Washington L. Collins, a Philadelphia bookkeeper, stole \$4.000, and hid the theft for a water by means of false figures. When the defalcation was disovered, his employer accepted his promise of reform, made no exposure except to his own family, and r tained him in employment. But the young man was too rascally to report. It was seen found that he had legger to steal again, and he was publicly disgraced. His fainer has since died of heart disease, brought on the money

says, by grief at his son's interconduct. -Dr. Max Bartel, in the new number of the Berlin Zellschrift für Ethnologie, publishes an which deals votelly with one of the varieties or monstructures" occasionally exhibited to garing and mythological history are all brought man a He traces her appearance in art and begind in Tthe Assyrian menaments to that of medical

dan iconography. -Hunting in Kilkenny still goes on, th asked to answer by bands of Land Leaguers, arm I wish ticks and staves. Capt Hartupp, the master, to importation from England, does not think it two- ore to give way. He is very popular among all parconstitutory, too, when the occusion domands. A recent was caught lashing a hound one day! Cart. If many hand open. "Choose which you will," he said to one was surprised to see the is a unuslante the open and in preference to becoming both r asquainted who the

-A "Scafarer" writes to the London T b. south of the late Richard H. Dana: "The cractions of the sailor, even in the hands of men wiwell knew what they were about, have been for the part so evertharged with Jack's traditional red actual infrinties as to render the portrait! than a carleature. From this defect two we Americans. The one is Dans, and the other is Melville. Only men who have served before are expuble of thoroughly moleratanium salers hand but an able sommer - mid have de-

forecastle as we send in Iwa Years Holor, to the and noise family in M Notice Common to - A mate on equiples, with one log smal-Seel, registered ut a st. Laura had has that some on to his room. He had the rout terribly to something or two kept several walters home anhis authorous and perdant wants. Then he re-ther, just to kill time, by would like to play point sometonly. It was not bout before a professional bler came around to gratify him, and took an Another won \$300, and so it went until about 5 here carried away from the room. By that to renablers in town were with so get at the s the deconici put himself over \$5,000 about N

 Cout was visible when he puch as purposed to
 A humberman, hereby take beginn it. mela woods, and desired the galactic his faclausia, where he could recove and treatas feeting. He made a box on feetings two thanks and statements the best of the life. This will be at least one of all the act of the life and the act of the life and the act of the life act thingh is a without disconficts, until he is Montreal, where the beat was set up on cost, in mate infinite intring on the head. He was for an our ey. He had been three days on the

re mar phasenger The quiet village of Rouslench, i contention. England, the form the some of emitting numeric play which was engaged rector the Kex Mr. Chiefer, by the Fa Other Amingrains. The interest for the plant and the prime faction was witnessed by a la-of people, most of school had come county tauces. In style the piece features made to much as possible the great Research Plants a world said previous decisions having horse agreed seed. The performance consisted of a builting a distance of great seeds of their There were one ils bein to the of thicket. After more only the first term in the professionance which go was to find the first of the first

An incommentary to be a An incomment type of eximples after last again the first and all the first three types are the same beauty to be a substitute to the same and the same So would When four the could be was left at the tought at April At 1 to to to the are hit massible a clier a reason quar- in Ferni when a to cont in I-th of other litthen count in a s a to formers on Modiana, and was hear bear left

distributed married little states that the term in